

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1-20 (Canceled)

21. (New) A printing process for obtaining patterns of nanometer and micrometer dimensions on a substrate, comprising i) the application of a solution or suspension of a printing material to said substrate, ii) the positioning, without applying pressure, of a stamp provided with relief patterns at a distance of 0 nm to 500  $\mu$ m from the substrate, and iii) the evaporation of said solution or suspension.

22. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said material is chosen from the group constituted by soluble polymers or precursors of polymers.

23. (New) The process according to claim 22, wherein said material is chosen from the group constituted by polyaniline, polyphenylene vinylene, poly(3-alkyl-thienyl) and mixtures thereof.

24. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said material is chosen from the group constituted by tris-(quinoline) aluminum, coordination compounds, metallic clusters, rotaxanes, polythiophenes, phthalocyanines, and mixtures thereof.

25. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said material is chosen from the group constituted by colloidal substances and nanoparticles.

26. (New) The process according to claim 25, wherein said material is colloidal Au or Ag.

27. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said material and/or said solution or suspension is chemically reactive with the surface of said substrate and in particular can produce corrosion, chemisorption, grafting or polymerization.

28. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said distance is changed during imprinting.

29. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said stamp has multiple protrusions of arbitrary shape and dimensions.

30. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said stamp is a hard stamp, preferably made of chromium, steel, silicon oxide, or a polymer like polymethyl metacrylate, or polycarbonate.

31. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said stamp is a stamp made of elastomeric material, preferably polydimethyl siloxane.

32. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said stamp is constituted by a thin film of material that floats on said solution.

33. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said evaporation step occurs at a temperature in the interval between  $-70$  and  $300$  degrees Celsius.

34. (New) The process according to claim 26, wherein said substrate has a surface area that is orders of magnitude larger than the dimensions of the protrusions of the stamp.

35. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said stamp is arranged in an inclined configuration with respect to the surface of said substrate, thus producing on the substrate patterns with a spatially variable thickness.

36. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said solution contains multiple printing materials in the form of solutes, said solutes being suitable to precipitate selectively in different times, thus generating controlled nonuniformities of composition in the resulting patterns.

37. (New) The process according to claim 21, wherein said solutions contain imprinting materials in amounts suitable to react in reaction volumes on the order of magnitude of picoliters.

38. (New) The use of a method according to claim 21 to write locally information in the form of bits on a film or to obtain an information storage density equal to, or greater than, that of binary writing systems.

39. (New) The use of the method according to claim 21 to manufacture electrodes made of organic or inorganic materials.

40. (New) The use of the method as from claim 21 to pattern isolated structures, dots, nanoparticles, and single molecules, where the deposition

process is followed by a re-organisation process, particularly re-crystallisation, and dewetting, introducing periodicity or spatial correlations.